



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE  
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT  
for the Year 1947

BY

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Sutherland, Printer, Tewkesbury



*To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the  
Borough of Tewkesbury.*

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Wyatt and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Hygiene Conditions and Vital Statistics of the Borough for the year 1947.

It includes the report of the Sanitary Inspector and is compiled to conform with Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Regulations, 1935 ; Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926 and it incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 170/47 dated 31st December, 1947.

On the whole, the health of the Borough has been good during the year. Both the birth and death rates are rather above those for the country as a whole, but it is very satisfactory to note that for the third successive year there have been no maternal deaths.

The figures of children immunised against Diphtheria show a satisfactory increase and there is an improvement in the figures for Tuberculosis.

With regard to Housing, which is urgently required in the Borough, a very considerable programme is well on the way and is dealt with on page 20.

The amount of Public Health work carried out shows a marked increase on the previous year and I am very much indebted to the hard work which Mr. Stirling has put in and with which a large part of this Report deals.

I should like to thank the Mayor, Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Councillors for their co-operation and also for the assistance that has been given me by the officials of the Corporation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

1st June, 1948.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY**

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural (Medical Officer of Health) Committee and Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the County of Gloucestershire.

J. STIRLING, C.R.S.A. (Scotland), M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and Inspect or under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts. (Appointed 1st February, 1947.)

### **Adoptive Legislation in force in the Borough**

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Section 1) adopted 1st January, 1934.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 75)—Provision of Regulation Dustbins—adopted 21st March, 1938.

### **Bye-laws**

Tents, vans, sheds and similar structures—adopted 1st November, 1938.

Building Bye-laws—adopted 18th March, 1940.



## VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the Borough, together with certain rates which are compared where possible with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the causes of death will be found in Table 28.

**Table 1                      Infantile Births and Deaths**

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Com- bin'd Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births        ...	50	48	98	4	4	8	106
Still Births        ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age            ...	2	4	6	1	1	2	8

**Table 2                      Deaths**

Total Deaths	Male 32	Female 33	Total 65
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Deaths included in the above from—

Measles (all ages)        ...	.....	.....	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)        .....	.....	.....	1
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age        .....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Sepsis        ...	.....	.....	—
Other Maternal causes        .....	.....	.....	—

**Table 3                      Birth and Death Rates**

	Borough of Tewkesbury	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	22.9	20.5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.21	0.43
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.1	} 12.0
Corrected „ „ „ „	not available	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1000 live births        ...	75.0	41.0
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate Live Births        ...	61.0	} not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate Live Births        ...	250.0	
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1000 total births        ...	Nil	1.17

## **STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH**

Area in Acres : 2,651 (including 96 acres of water).

During the severe floods in March, 1947, the water increased to approximately 850 acres which was one-third of the area of the Borough.

Population : (Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1947), 4614.

No. of inhabited houses (according to Rate Books, 31st December, 1947) : 1,433.

Rateable Value : £27,971.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £117.

## **SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES**

The Borough is the shopping centre for a scattered rural area and the casual observer might be surprised at the number and variety of the well-stocked attractive shops which line the main streets—particularly if seen on a quiet day. Seen again on a fortnightly live-stock market-day, one might imagine it to be a county town of much greater proportions.

There must be few people who have not become acquainted with Tewkesbury as visitors to the Vale of Evesham ; whilst exploring the beauties of the Cotswolds and Malverns, or, through literature—for not a few have taken the town as a setting for novel, narration or poem.

Situated at the confluence of the Rivers Severn and Avon, it is notable amongst anglers. Artists, students of architecture, motorists, campers and cyclists all find abundant interest in the town and its surroundings. The Abbey—one of the finest examples of Norman Architecture in the country—and the many beautiful examples of half-timbered buildings, Georgian, Elizabethan and Jacobean works, are adequate reward for the discerning artist or photographer.

The main road from the industrial midlands to Bristol and the South forms two of the main streets of the town. This carries heavy streams of traffic to and from the seaports and other towns in the West and South, with raw goods for the factories and finished articles for export.

The Borough is also linked up with Britain's inland waterways by the Rivers Severn and Avon—the former comprising the western boundary of the town. During 1947, approximately 350,000 tons of goods passed through the Upper Lode Locks—These mostly consisted of imports of petroleum and other oils, minerals, grain and timber. The lower part of the Severn is not normally navigable but connection with the open sea is made by the Gloucester/Sharpness Canal which is sixteen miles in length. Forty-two miles of the Severn are navigable from Gloucester to Stourport. At Worcester, entrance is made to the Worcester/Birmingham Canal and thence to the Grand Union and other canals. From Stourport, communication may be made with Manchester, the Mersey and North Wales by inland waterways.

It will be readily appreciated that catering is the most important trade of the town employing over two hundred and fifty persons in the season. Among other major employers are :

Messrs. Healing's Flour Mills	...	...	90 persons
Messrs. Bathurst's Ltd., Boat Builders	...	60	„
Messrs. Haddon Products Ltd., Woodworkers		65	„
Other small factories (employing less than twenty persons	...	...	...
	...	150	„

The beginning of the nineteenth century when the population was just over 4,000, seems to have marked the beginning of the greatest period of prosperity the Borough has known. The Corn Laws encouraged home grown wheat and Tewkesbury became a vast granary for the Vale of Evesham. The population which had risen to nearly 6,000 by 1830, then remained constant for thirty years or so. The coming of the railway in 1840, lessened the advantages of the town for river traffic and as a coaching stage. The introduction of machinery in the Midlands gave impetus to the decline in population until, in 1939, it was little more than 4,300.

A new energy has pervaded the town since the cessation of hostilities. Credit is largely due to the initiative and forethought of prominent townspeople who formed the Tewkesbury Trading Estate Ltd. This company has plans for a considerable expansion of an estate to the east of the town and lying immediately to the north of Newtown and the Tewkesbury/Ashchurch railway line. Here is situated the woodworking factory of Messrs. Haddon Products Limited. The close of 1947 saw the completion of a modern factory covering 5,000 square feet in which work commenced during the first week of 1948. Twenty-three persons were employed during January and, if labour be available, it is hoped to increase this to a maximum of 100 employees working on three shifts. Further ex-



tension to the factory, which is of a unit type, is envisaged shortly. Many other industries are seeking an opportunity to open up on the estate but, curtailment of building programmes by the Ministry of Health on account of shortage of building materials, has involved a regrettable delay in the granting of licences.

## **Unemployment**

Unemployment was somewhat greater in 1947 than it has been for some years but the amount gives no occasion for disquiet. The minimum number of unemployed occurred during the last four months of the year, when the average was less than eleven (ten males and one female) compared with eight in 1946 (five males and three females). The maximum was reached in April, when seventy-two were unemployed (sixty-one males and eleven females) compared with thirty-eight in 1946 (thirty-two males and six females.)

The comparatively high figures which existed from February to May were largely accounted for by the abnormal frost and snow followed by flooding and, latterly, to the time-lag of delivery of materials resulting from the earlier fuel shortage.

## **FLOODING, MARCH, 1947**

### **Report by the Sanitary Inspector**

From a public health point of view, as well as from that of general interest, there is no doubt that the flooding this year was the most important event. The waters rose rapidly from 11th March to 20th March when they reached their peak at 7 p.m. at a height of 41.93 feet above Ordnance Datum. This is the highest ever recorded—the previous highest being 40.5 feet. Other record floods occurred in 1886 and 1851 but there is no evidence that the waters ever reached up to Church Street before. As it was, the flooding almost reached the Cross in the very centre of the town. The average summer level is 26.5 feet over datum so that there was, on 20th March, 15.43 feet of flood water.

As soon as the gravity of the situation became apparent, the Mayor called a meeting of corporation officials, managers of public undertakings (water, gas and electricity), distributors of essential commodities and other members of the public. Full arrangements were made to ensure that supplies would reach outlying parts of the Borough, as well as villages outside, which depend upon Tewkesbury for their shopping.

The centre of the town had, meanwhile, become an island with floods reaching to a depth of 3 to 4 feet on the only four roads out of town. Ferry services for pedestrians were run by volunteers. For several days at the height of the floods, only high ground-clearance Diesel vehicles could pass in or out of the town. Transport



and supplies were only made possible through the co-operation of the Army and R.A.F. who came to the aid of the town with DUKWS and lorries.

Over seventy houses were flooded to a depth ranging from a few inches to several feet while certain houses on the banks of the Rivers Severn and Avon were flooded almost to the ceilings of the ground floor rooms. Many other premises had cellars flooded to a greater or less extent. Where means of cooking, lighting and heating had been cut off by flood or were turned off as a precaution, the occupants were fed by the County Council School Meals Service. From 18th to 28th March, 1,652 hot meals were served and fifty to seventy persons received hot meals three times a day.

The Mayor launched an Appeal Fund which met with immediate and excellent response. £2,152 18s. 6d. was subscribed which included £750 from the Lord Mayor of London's Fund.

The snow and gales which preceded and speeded the rising floods caused considerable structural damage to house and other property. Additional damage was inevitably caused by vehicles speeding through the floods in attempting to get through and thereby causing a havy back-wash against adjacent houses. The Health Department was fully alive to the dangers to public health and immediate steps were taken to minimise contamination and to safeguard the public as far as possible. The townspeople were kept informed of arrangements, supplies and conditions by means of notices, loud-speakers and the press whose co-operation was greatly valued. An information bureau was introduced for the emergency at the Town Hall.

The waterworks were in no danger of contamination but the intake pump-house was in danger of flooding. Prompt action on the part of the waterworks' staff averted this. Numerous samples of water were taken from draw-off points beyond where water mains crossed the flood areas to ensure that undermining and fracturing had not permitted contamination. All the samples were satisfactory but the precaution was worth while and prevented rumours circulating regarding the safety of the water.

Several houses in the town were dependent upon well supplies ; these were visited and advice given with regard to making the water safe for drinking purposes.

The sewage works were completely flooded and rendered useless. Plans are in being for new works on a site which will be clear of all flooding. The Borough was at the mercy of the flood currents, therefore, for carrying off all sewage and waste.

Large quantities of disinfectants were issued to occupants of flooded premises and supplies of water-sterilising chemicals were held available in this Department. An application to the Local Food Office for an allocation of soap for distribution was sympathetically received and granted. This enabled an immediate allocation of one lb. to be made to each flooded house. Later, a further supply was gratefully received from the American Red Cross through the B.R.C.S. and was distributed by this Department. Altogether, 352 lbs. of soap and eighteen gallons of disinfectant were issued free to occupiers of ninety-six premises. A free allocation of coal was made and additional permits issued where necessary to assist in drying out the houses.

As the floods receded, the National Fire Service assisted occupiers admirably by pumping out water from cellars. Surplus bleaching powder from A.R.P. stocks was used extensively in cellars and other parts—over 400 premises being so treated. Any remaining water or flood debris was thus made safe and de-odourised.

Large supplies of gifts arrived through the B.R.C.S. from the Dominions and other parts of the Empire and the U.S.A. The distribution of these was largely undertaken by this Department. Each affected household received a sweeping brush, scrubbing brush, washing cloth, additional soap, potatoes, together with tinned delicacies allotted according to the number of persons in the household.

Independent professional estimates of damage done were carried out in order to enable the Mayor's Flood Relief Committee to distribute the monies received in the most equitable manner. Occupiers were assisted in filling forms of application for dockets and coupons to replace articles lost or damaged and the fund was distributed in money or in kind. While much more damage was done than could be paid for from the fund and the cost of replacement was, naturally, much higher than the estimate, the fund reached its objective in giving a large measure of relief to the sufferers. Owners of damaged premises were refunded for repairs of damage, up to the estimated amount, on production of accounts or other proof of payment.

No injury to health was apparent as a result of the floods, but mental distress at the damage and loss of treasured possessions, the fear occasioned to old, nervous and young persons, not forgetting the inconvenience and cost which recurrent floods involve up and down the country, make it imperative that preventive measures on a national scale should be instituted at an early date.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

## Laboratory Facilities

As Gloucestershire has no County Public Health Laboratory, bacteriological and chemical examination and analyses of Public Health samples and medical specimens are carried out as follows :

### (i) WATER ANALYSES :

(a) Samples taken by this Department : Borough Analyst (Rowland H. Ellis, Esq., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.).

(b) Samples taken by the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board : Resident Chemist, Purification Works, Tewkesbury.

### (ii) MILK ANALYSES :

(a) School Milks, Accredited and T.T. Milks : routine samples taken by County Sampling Officers and this Department. Non-designated Milks : routine samples taken by this Department. Borough Analyst.

(b) Pasteurised Milk : Routine samples taken by this Department in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46. Borough Analyst.

### (iii) ICE CREAM ANALYSES :

Samples taken by this Department. Borough Analyst.

### (iv) MEDICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS :

The Laboratories, Cheltenham General Hospital and Gloucester Royal Infirmary.

### (v) SEWAGE ANALYSES :

Samples taken by this Department. Borough Analyst.

The charge for the above analyses etc. (when a charge is made) is as follows :



	£	s.	d.	
Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water ... ..	1	7	0	+ 20%
Bacteriological Analyses of Water ...	10	0	0	+ 20%
Sewage Effluents (Full examination) ...	2	2	0	+ 20%
(Modified Examination—Suspended Solids, Dissolved Oxygen and B.O.D.) ... ..	1	1	0	+ 20%
Milk, Bacteriological (Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests) ... ..	18	0		
Milk, Bacteriological only ... ..	10	6		
Milk, Phosphatase Test only ... ..	10	6		
Ice Cream, Bacteriological and Methylene Blue Test ... ..	15	0		
Ice Cream, Bacteriological ... ..	10	6		

## Ambulance Facilities

### 1. Sick and Casualty Cases

The Tewkesbury & District Ambulance Association (founded in 1945) maintains two ambulances.

The total membership of the Association on 31st December, 1947 was 1,600—an increase of 142 on the previous year.

### 2. Infectious Disease Cases

The Gloucester City Isolation Hospital Ambulance takes cases to Over Hospital and they are returned home by the Tewkesbury Association Ambulance which augments the funds of the Local Association and is also an advertisement for the Borough.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the responsibility for ambulance services devolves on the County Council and the date of taking over has been fixed provisionally for 5th July, 1948.

## Nursing in the Home

There has been no change during the year. The Tewkesbury & District Nursing Association has the service of two nurses who undertake midwifery and general nursing in the Borough and the parishes of Ashchurch, Tredington and Twynning.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres

### 1. Infant Welfare Centre

This is run by a voluntary organisation and is held fortnightly in the Town Hall by courtesy of the Corporation. The County Council provide a grant and arrange for the attendance of a General Practitioner.

## 2. School Clinic

Part of the Municipal Offices was converted by the County Council and a school clinic was opened in April, 1947. A County Council Health Visitor attends daily during term-time from 9 to 9.30 a.m. and a doctor attends on Thursday mornings.

## 3. Orthopaedic Clinic

This is held at the hospital and is visited regularly by an Orthopaedic Sister. An Orthopaedic Surgeon visits quarterly or as required.

## 4. Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

These are held at the School Clinic as required.

## 5. Tuberculosis Clinic

This is held at the Hospital if required, but most cases are seen by appointment at the Cheltenham Dispensary.

# Hospitals

## Tewkesbury Voluntary Hospital

This Hospital has two 8-bed wards with a cot in each and two 2-bed private wards. In addition, four emergency beds are also available provided there be adequate staff.

It ceased to be an E.M.S. Hospital in April, 1947.

With regard to the provision of a Maternity Ward out of the legacy of 5,000 dollars left by Mr. Disston in 1946, it has not been possible to make any progress.

## Borough Isolation Hospital, Tredington

This 26-bed Hospital was handed over to the Gloucestershire County Council on 1st April, 1946 at an annual rental of £250.

## City Isolation Hospital, Over

(Fifty-six beds for acute Infectious Disease.)

Cases of infectious diseases requiring hospital treatment have been admitted to this Hospital by arrangement with the Gloucester Corporation since 1st April, 1946. The Charges are £3 3s. per week plus special treatment and ambulance charges. A minimum of four beds at any one time are guaranteed, for which the Borough has agreed to pay a yearly minimum of £75.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Hospitals in and serving the Borough will, on the appointed day in 1948 come under the control of the South-Western Regional Hospital Board whose expenses will be paid out of monies provided by Parliament.

### **Mortuaries**

(a) TOLSEY LANE. This Corporation Mortuary was well kept during the year. Hot water and artificial lighting are available.

(b) TEWKESBURY CEMETERY. Part of the Chapel was made available during the War Emergency. It is not, and has never been, used.



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## Water Supplies

### Main Supplies

Water is supplied in bulk to the Corporation by the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board whose purification works are in the Borough.

The process of purification of the water which is drawn from the River Severn, consists of sedimentation with alum, rapid sand filtration and chloramination.

Supplies are ample and of excellent quality. Regular analyses, both chemical and bacteriological, are carried out and the results shown in Table 4 were supplied by the courtesy of the resident chemist (J. Henderson, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.).

**Table 4**

SUPPLY	Bacteriological Analyses		Chemical Analyses	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Raw river water ... ..	—	45	—	330
Treated river water ... ..	203	—	968	—
Domestic ... ..	394	—	658	—

### Main Water Supplies in the Borough

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 170/47, Table 5 shows the number of houses and population served on 31st December, 1947.

**Table 5**

No of houses with main supply in house. (estimated)	Pop.	No. of Houses served by stand pipes (estimated)	Pop.
1069	3442	342	1101

New connections to the public mains during the year : 42.

Extensions of mains during the year :

PRIOR'S PARK HOUSING ESTATE. About four miles of 3 in. to 6 in. mains were laid during the year to provide water supplies to the fifty-six traditional houses and 100 Airoh aluminium bungalows which the Council propose to erect.

## Well Supplies

During the year efforts were made to get houses in the centre of the town with well supplies, connected to the mains, as it was invariably found that the supplies were polluted. Table 6 shows the well supplies in the Borough and it will be noted that there has been a satisfactory reduction of sixteen houses compared with 1946.

**Table 6**

Location of Well	Number of Houses Supplied	Population Served
3-4 Mill Street ... ..	2	4
26 Barton Street ... ..	1	2
34 Barton Street ... ..	1	2
20 Church Street ... ..	1	1
106 Church Street ... ..	Business premises only	—
Rayer's Hill Cottages ... ..	1	3
Park Farm Cottages ... ..	2	8
10 East Street ... ..	1	6
1 Trinity Walk ... ..	1	3
Perry Hill Gardens ... ..	1	3
Tewkesbury Park ... ..	2	8
Total ... ..	13	40

A number of the above houses are too far from a mains supply to make it practicable for them to obtain a main water supply at present. (Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, lays down that no owner can be required to spend more than £20 in respect of any one house in providing a main water supply.)

In addition to the above, the following houses are dependent on untreated river water :

**Table 7**

Address	Number of Houses Supplied	Population Served
The Mythe Hook ... ..	3	8
Upper Lode Locks ... ..	5	18
Avon Lock Cottage ... ..	1	2

The total number of houses in the Borough without a main supply is now twenty-two and this must be considered a satisfactory figure.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor reports as follows :

### Sewage Disposal

Unfortunately, it was not found possible to make a start on the proposed new sewage works upon which I reported in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1946. Negotiations for the purchase of the site are proceeding and detailed plans and lay-out have reached an advanced stage.

The existing disposal works received a considerable overhaul during the year in addition to the annual maintenance cleansing. This should enable the works to render more satisfactory service until the proposed new ones can be brought into operation.

### Public Cleansing

(a) COLLECTION : The 2-ton Karrier Bantam Refuse Collector (purchased in 1946) has continued to give valuable service during the year. The speed-up of domestic collection permitted more attention to be paid to salvage and trade refuse collection—particularly with regard to catering establishments. From these latter, a bi-weekly collection was made throughout the season (where desired) at a small additional charge.

(b) CONTROLLED TIPPING . This has been carried out near the Swilgate (between Perry Hill Allotments and Rails Meadow) and at Walton Cardiff Lane close to the sewage pump-house. Lack of suitable top-dressing was experienced, giving rise to a few complaints. This nuisance was remedied as soon as dressing became available. The tips have, otherwise, been well maintained and are reasonably free from rat infestation.

(c) SALVAGE : This is collected weekly from trade premises while domestic salvage is collected in a special trailer attached to the Refuse Collector during the normal round. The efforts during the year resulted in nearly twenty-seven tons being collected.

R. F. CAPLE, *Surveyor*.

### Refuse Receptacles

The Council made the provision of Regulation Dustbins compulsory in 1938 but there are still many unsatisfactory containers. Owing to the acute shortage of steel in the country, supplies of new bins are, unfortunately, very limited.



## **Latrine Accommodation**

Practically all the houses in the "built-up" areas of the Borough are connected to the public sewers but there are a distressing number of water-closets common to two or more families. Moreover, far too many of the closets are of obsolete hopper-type and a large proportion are without flushing apparatus. Being in many cases situated too far from the subjects they serve, the amount of water supplied by the users is generally too small to cleanse adequately and nuisances are common. The hard frosts in the early part of the year were responsible for many breakages. These were replaced with closets of approved types and, at the same time, flushing cisterns were installed.

In outlying areas (notably the Mythe) where no sewers are available, some houses have private water-carriage systems while smaller classes of property depend upon conservancy methods.

## **Public Lavatories**

It is unfortunate that little progress has been possible in the provision of the proposed new conveniences in Station Street and Tolsey Lane. In spite of wholehearted efforts on the part of the Corporation, delays have been experienced and final approval of the Ministry of Health is still awaited. The fine weather during the season brought day-trippers and tourists in large numbers to the Borough—accentuating the extreme urgency of additional accommodation.

The existing conveniences are all as reported last year.

## **Public Baths**

There has been no change during the year. The six slipper baths at the Corporation Bath-house in Mill Street are available as follows :

Males	...	2 to 8 p.m. Saturdays.
Females	...	2 to 8 p.m. Thursdays.
Children	...	Saturday mornings.

There is a special reduced charge for children.

## **Swimming Baths and Pools**

There are, unfortunately, no swimming baths or pools in the Borough although considerable use is made by bathers of the Rivers Severn and Avon. There is scope for improvement of the bathing facilities in the town.

A scheme has been prepared for the development of the re-claimed land at the rear of the Corporation Car-Park on the Gloucester Road. This scheme embraces the provision of swimming pool, hard tennis courts, putting greens, cafe and tea-gardens and would do much to enhance the area as well as providing recreation and revenue for the town. While other more urgent matters must come first, it is to be hoped that this worthwhile scheme will not be too long delayed.

### Rivers and Streams

When the proposed new sewage works are in operation, pollution of the Rivers Severn and Avon should be reduced to a minimum.

### Mythe Camp

This camp, consisting of twenty living huts and a large house (which was divided into six flats during the year) was taken over by the Council in August, 1946—"squatters" moved in that same month. In addition to the improvements which were then carried out, it has been proposed to provide food stores, coal bunkers, water-closets inside or suitable cubicles outside to receive El-san Closets, baths, further division of huts to suit families and to render full repairs to the huts. A survey was carried out for these purposes and the whole scheme awaits the approval of the Ministry of Health.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH

A summary of the work carried out in the Public Health Department is tabulated below :

Table 8

	No. of Inspections	Notices Served		Defects remea'd after Notice	
		Info'm'l	Formal	Info'm'	Formal
Dwelling Houses ...	728	133	2	93	2
Cowsheds & Dairies, etc.	84	4	—	4	—
Factories ...	65	11	—	10	—
Bakehouses ...	13	2	—	1	—
Food Premises ...	410	25	—	25	—
Slaughterhouses ...	—	None	in use	since	1939
Water Supplies ...	126	—	—	15	—
Drainage and Sewerage...	212	27	—	27	—
Infectious Disease ...	23	Disin-	fpection	carried	out (8)
Miscellaneous ...	813	93	—	93	—
Total	2474	295	2	268	2

The Borough has had a Sanitary Inspector for eleven months of this year compared with six months in 1946 with the result that the total number of inspections carried out increased from 653 in 1946 to 2,474 in 1947 especially in connection with the catering, licensed premises and food distributive trades.

### **Shops Act, 1912-1945**

The Council employ a part-time Inspector for the administration of these Acts with regard to closing hours. He reports that no serious infringements have taken place and legal action was not necessary.

This Department is responsible for the administration of Section 10 of the Act of 1934 which relates to general hygiene and provision of sanitary accommodation. While little has been accomplished during the year under this heading, it is hoped to commence a survey and register of shops early in 1948.

### **Offensive Trades**

Two Rag and Bone Dealers operate in the Back of Avon and St. Mary's Lane. No complaints have been received.

### **Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928**

Rag flock is not manufactured, used or sold in any premises in the Borough.

### **Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-1936**

These Acts for which the Sanitary Inspector was made responsible were administered adequately during the year. Fourteen licences were issued for the storage of petroleum and two for the storage of calcium carbide—an increase of three for petroleum and one for carbide over 1946.

### **Canal Boats Acts and Regulations, 1877-1925**

Although no boats are registered by this Authority, there are a number of cabin boats, converted canal boats and other craft which are more or less permanently within the Borough. These have been inspected regularly but no action has been necessary.

### **Smoke Abatement**

There is only one factory of note with a large chimney. In the past this has frequently been seen to emit considerable quantities of smoke. During the latter part of the year, a mechanical stoker was installed and the nuisance has been abated.



## Common Lodging Houses

There are now no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough; the last one having been closed in 1939.

### Disinfestation. (Bed Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, etc.)

It is natural that infestations occur in the many old houses with which the town abounds. A few of these were the subject of invasion by fleas. The broad oak floorboards of ancient vintage provided ideal breeding grounds for the insects.

There were several bad cases of swarming flies—similar in type to house-flies but many of them had yellow bodies. There seems to be little to account for the visitations except the flooding in the earlier part of the year. In Lincolnshire flies of this nature are common.

Treatment in all cases (including bug-infestations) was with D.D.T.—incorporated sprays or powders. Although it is still early to judge properly, the claim that the sprays are effective against bugs with one application appears to be justified.

One Council house and twenty-two others were disinfested.

## RODENT CONTROL

### Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919

#### Infestation Order, 1943

The financial provisions of the Ministry of Food Local Authority Circulars N.S. 11 and 12, 1946, were extended until 30th September, 1947. The Urban Pests Department of the County Council have continued to carry out the work on behalf of the Council.

### Sewer Rat Control

Maintenance treatments were carried out in May and November on the Borough Sewers. Table 9 shows the results of this work in 1946 and 1947.

**Table 9**

Date of Treatment	Total No. of Manholes	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Manholes showing Pre-bait take	No. of Manholes showing complete pre-bait take
12/8/46	134	64	59	52
5/5/47	134	60	21	8
25/11/47	134	38	21	18

## Private Dwellings Scheme

During the year, fifty premises were inspected for rat infestations—twenty-two of them were treated by the Urban Pests Department and one by a private service firm. Formerly the cost of treatment with regard to these was financed by a grant of 60 per cent. by the Ministry of Food and the remainder borne by local rates. From 1st October, 1947, however, the full cost of treatment will be borne by the occupier or owner while sewer maintenance costs will be paid from local rates less a 50% grant from the County Council.

### HOUSING

The number of new houses erected during the year was :

(a) By the Local Authority :

(i) Prefabricated Temporary	...	...	0
-----------------------------	-----	-----	---

(ii) Permanent Traditional	...	...	18
----------------------------	-----	-----	----

(b) By other Local Authorities	...	...	0
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

(c) By Private Enterprise	...	...	1
---------------------------	-----	-----	---

The post-war housing progress in the Borough, while slower than was hoped, is fairly satisfactory when compared with the country as a whole. Fifteen temporary bungalows of the Uni-seco Mark III Type were completed in Forester's Road in July, 1946, while two schemes of twenty-two and thirty-four traditional type houses are well advanced. Scheme 1 was almost finished at the end of the year—eighteen being completed, two had been plastered internally and the remaining two roofed. Of Scheme 2, all the thirty-four houses were commenced before the end of the year and all were past the damp-course level. The position at 31st December, 1947, was :

Number up to damp-course level	...	...	22
Number up to eaves level	...	...	8
Number roofed	...	...	6
Number plastered	...	...	2

During the year, the Ministry of Health planned for a number of Airoh, permanent, prefabricated, aluminium bungalows for urban areas. Although this District was not included in the Scheme, the Corporation made application for a large number of these dwellings and received an allocation of 100. Work commenced on the site during the latter part of the year. The position at 31st December, 1947, was that the whole site had been prepared and serviced while foundations for fifteen had reached damp-course level and foundation slabs for thirty-six houses had been laid. It is hoped that the whole allocation may be erected and occupied before the middle of 1948.

In addition to the Council's Schemes, the Tewkesbury Housing Society have a scheme and lay-out for fifty houses. Approval was given for six of these and, by the end of 1947, all six were well past damp-course level. Many private persons too are ready to erect houses as soon as licences can be granted. The outlook at present, however, is very obscure, due mainly to the extreme shortage of building materials—principally timber. This is the reason for the drastic curtailment of the Corporation's 1948 Housing Programme by the Minister of Health.

### **1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :**

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	412
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	728
(b) Number of dwelling houses included under subhead (a) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	nil
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious or so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	5
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under previous subhead) found not to be reasonably fit in all respects for human habitation ...	133

### **2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of Formal Notices :**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	93
---	----

### **3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :**

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	nil
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after the service of Formal Notices ... ..	
(a) By owners ... ..	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	nil



(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of Formal Notice :

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	2
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding

Some overcrowding has been improved upon during the year but only the fringe is touched so far. Even the additional hundred permanent aluminium bungalows will not relieve the position very much as many of these are for essential workers in Government-sponsored trades. A large proportion of these workers come into the Borough from outside and the local waiting lists will not be greatly affected. It may be possible to undertake a survey of the housing and overcrowding position in 1948.

The Housing Manager reports as follows :

##### Rehousing Progress

Thirty-eight families have been re-housed. Ten of these were already Council tenants who were transferred to other houses to make better use of accommodation. Of the other twenty-eight, seven families were moved from unfit houses (these houses have been re-occupied again unfortunately, but, on the whole, they are not so overcrowded as they were) ; thirteen families had previously been living with relatives and five were moved from other inadequate accommodation. Four of the dwellings for Old people became vacant and were re-let to elderly people.

## Requisitioned Property

The conversion of the Mythe House into flats was completed giving six additional lettings. There are now twelve requisitioned properties housing forty-five families. The following is a list of the properties under this heading :

29 and 57 High Street	...	...	2 houses
" Gwynfa ", Gloucester Road	...	...	2 flats
*6 and 7, St. Mary's Lane	...	...	2 houses
*3 Barton Street	...	...	1 house
7 Barton Street	...	...	1 house
18 Church Street	...	...	4 houses
Abbey Lawn Flats	...	...	4 flats
The Mythe House	...	...	6 flats
The Mythe Camp	...	...	20 huts
Southwick Park Camp	...	...	3 huts
Total			45 dwellings

(\* These properties have been taken over by agreement.)

## Old Property

Twenty-three families are housed in old property owned or maintained by the Council. Two of these form part of a confirmed Clearance Area which was re-opened for evacuees. Two other houses in the same category were closed during the year when the tenants were rehoused. There are, in addition, five shops included under this heading. The following is a list of the properties :

2 and 4 Hollams Road	...	...	2 houses
2, 7 and 9 Oldbury Walk	...	...	3 houses
*2 and 4 Wall's Court	...	...	2 houses
1 Compton's Alley	...	...	1 house
9, 15 and 16 Church Street	...	...	3 houses
12 and 14 St. Mary's Lane	...	...	2 houses
1 and 2 Millbank	...	...	2 houses
†34/41 Chance Street	...	...	7 houses
9 Abbey Terrace	...	...	1 house
1/4 Station Street	...	...	4 shops
9 High Street	...	...	1 shop
Total			23 houses and 5 lock-up shops

(\* Confirmed Clearance Area).

(† Eight Houses, but one family occupies two).

The total number of tenancies managed by the Housing Department at 31st December, 1947 was 316 houses and five lock-up shops.

(Miss) K. G. JOHN,  
*Housing Manager.*

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## Milk Supplies

A considerable amount of milk retailed in Tewkesbury is produced at farms situated outside the town. Most of this imported milk, however, is subjected to pasteurisation by the Cotteswold Dairy Limited which is in the Borough.

During the year, three Supplementary Licences were issued to producers from outside the area to retail milk in the Borough under a special designation. One of these was in relation to pasteurised milk, one for Accredited Milk and one for Tuberculin Tested Milk.

## Milk Producers

Table 10 shows the number of producers in the Borough classified according to the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936/46.

**Table 10**

Type of Milk Produced	1946	1947
Non-Designated Milk ... ..	7	7
Accredited Milk ... ..	2	2
Tuberculin-Tested Milk ... ..	1	1
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	1	1
Total ... ..	11	11

## Pasteurised Milk

There is one small modern pasteurising plant in the Borough. Owing to the greatly increased demand for this type of milk, the existing premises and plant have been found to be inadequate. Plans have been approved by the Corporation and it is hoped that work may be well in hand in the near future. The existing plant is of the " Holder " type in which the milk is heated to a temperature of 145° to 150° F. and held at that temperature for not less than thirty minutes. The new plant will be a " High-Temperature-Short-Time " type in which the milk will be heated to a temperature of not less than 165° F. and held at that for not less than fifteen seconds. It is completely enclosed and will enable a high standard of cleanliness and pasteurisation to be more easily attained.

The premises were well kept during the year. Of seventeen samples taken, four were not entirely satisfactory. The other thirteen were of a very high standard and satisfied the requirements of the Ministry of Health.



## Milk Sampling

The County Council is responsible for the sampling of school milks and, as the licensing authority, for designated milks also. This Corporation, being the authority for registration of all milk producers, is responsible for all milk produced or retailed in the Borough.

Table 11 shows the results of the various samples taken throughout the year.

**Table 11**

Grade of Milk	Samples taken by	Bacteriological Analyses		Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Past- eurised	This Dept.	18	—	15	3	15	3
School Milk	County Council	5	1	5	1	—	—
Accre- dited	This Dept.	8	3	9	2	—	—
Ordinary Milk	This Dept.	4	1	5	—	—	—
Total	...	35	5	34	6	15	3

### Anthrax Order, 1938—Foot and Mouth Disease

No action was necessary during the year. ...

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

All the registered slaughterhouses in the Borough having been closed since the outbreak of war in 1939, centralised slaughter is carried out in the abattoir at Cheltenham where a rigid system of meat inspection is in force.

“ Cottagers Pigs ” are slaughtered at private premises under Ministry of Food Licence. For this purpose, a few butchers in the Borough maintain a licence. During the year, six slaughtermen’s licences were issued by the Council.

## Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

Meat is transported from the Central Abattoir at Cheltenham to local retail butchers by transport firms acting for the Ministry of Food. No complaints as to the method of transport and handling of the meat have been reported during the year and a new lorry, specially constructed for this type of work came into service on 1st January, 1948.

### Slaughtering of Home Fattened Pigs.

When a permit is issued by the local Food Office for the slaughter of a pig for home consumption, the owner reports the time of slaughter to this Department in order that the Sanitary Inspector may inspect the carcase for disease.

During the year, forty-three carcases were inspected. Apart from a few minor affections of organs, all the carcases were found to be fit for human consumption.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938

During the year, the following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption :

**Table 12**

Article			Non Preserved	Preserved (tinned)
Meat	...	...	115 lbs.	22 lbs.
Poultry & Game	...	...	— "	—
Bacon	...	...	76 "	—
Sausage	...	...	48 "	—
Fish	...	...	286 "	— "
Shell-fish	...	...	97 "	—
Flour & Cereals	...	...	280 "	—
Fruit	...	...	225	33 "
Vegetables	...	...	—	167 "
Milk	...	...	—	25 "
Eggs	...	...	16 doz.	—
Miscellaneous Foods	...	...	32 lbs.	118½ "
Total	...	...	1159 lbs.	365½ lbs.

This represents over 1 lb. of food condemned per family which shows the importance of frequent and regular inspection of meat and other foods.

## Adulteration

Sampling of Foods, etc., is undertaken by the County Sampling Officer and the following information has been given by Police Superintendent Large as to the operation of the Act during the year.

**Table 13**

Food or drug		No of <i>Formal</i>	Samples <i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>	Remarks
New Milk	...	24	—	24	—	
Butter	...	—	2	2	—	
Margarine	...	—	2	2	—	
Ice Cream	...	1	1	2	—	
Lard	....	—	1	1	—	
Tea	..	—	2	2	—	
Sugar	..	—	2	2	—	
Table Jelly	..	—	1	1	—	
Baking Powder	...	—	1	1	—	
Black Pepper	..	—	1	1	—	
Mustard	..	—	1	1	—	
Mixed Vegetables	..	—	1	1	—	
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	—	—	2	2	—	
Glauber's Salts	..	—	1	1	—	

The fact that all the samples examined were genuine shows a very satisfactory state of affairs.

## Bakehouses

There are seven bakehouses in the Borough. Eleven inspections were carried out and informal action taken to secure limewashing in one case and additional W.C. accommodation in the other.

## Ice Cream

### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947

These Regulations came into force on 1st May, 1947. While they leave much to be desired, it is a step in the right direction. During the year, a survey of all ice cream dealers was carried out. The Regulations were explained in detail and recommendations made as to their premises. There are now seven manufacturers (four of whom use a complete cold mix) and ten dealers retailing the products of large manufacturers from outside of the Borough.

Altogether, ninety-seven inspections were made to these premises and very gratifying was the interest and response shown, while efforts at improvement met with considerable success.



Twenty-six samples were taken and, although many of the premises and much of the equipment still fall short of requirements, remarkably high standards were attained.

The Ministry of Health recommended a provisional cleanliness test for ice cream. This was an adaptation of the Methylene Blue Test used for some time for gauging the cleanliness of milk. According to this test, ice cream is graded, and samples failing to reach Grades 1 and 2 are considered unfit. Unfortunately, experience here and elsewhere has proved the test to be unreliable—particularly when milk solids (from whatever source) form a portion of the ingredients. In other cases the test is a useful yardstick, but there are other tests which give a better indication of the standard of cleanliness.

Full information regarding the use of Hypo-Chlorite Detergents and sterilising liquids is being disseminated amongst all dealers and it is hoped that a big improvement will be effected next season.

The human element is ever with us however, and wrapping or pre-packing seems to be the solution for clean ice cream. Regulations would be necessary however, to prohibit the unwrapping of ice cream before sale in the same way that control is exercised over bottled milk. The public, unfortunately, seem quite prepared to pay an extra penny to have pre-packed ice cream unwrapped and placed between two wafers.

Table 14 shows the results of samples taken during the year. From these figures, it might appear that satisfactory grading is dependent to a large extent upon the presumptive coliform test, but any correlation of the last two columns in the table is coincidental.

**Table 14**

Nature of Ice Cream	Bacteriological Test (Plate Count)		Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) Test		Methylene Blue Test	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis	Unsatis.
Heat Treated	8	4	3	9	3	9
Complete Cold Mix	5	2	—	7	3	4
Manufactured outside the Borough ...	7	—	4	3	2	5
Total ...	20	6	7	19	8	18

## Catering and Licensed Trades

These trades, forming such an integral part of the business and social life of the town, were all surveyed towards the close of the summer season. Altogether sixty-six inspections and visits were made.

There is great need for more to be done with propaganda amongst workers in these and allied food trades. A start has been made and, with the assistance of leaflets, talks etc., it is hoped to make war on food and drink infections before another season is upon us.

A great many of the twenty-three inns and the seventeen or so catering establishments are housed in ancient but charming, half-timbered premises. The provision of latrines and other necessary plumbing fittings has long been neglected—partly due, no doubt, to the problems confronting one in buildings of this nature.

The Brewery Companies and the landlords have co-operated wholeheartedly and many have already commenced the provision of sinks, wastes and hot and cold water which have been asked for in every bar. Limewashing of cellars, painting of public rooms and bars and the provision of adequate sanitary accommodation for both sexes are all in hand.

In most cases, the beer slops are treated as waste and are not returned to vessels for resale. It is hoped that the few remaining will soon fall into line.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947.

**Table 15      Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health**

Premises	No. of Premises in Registr	No. of Inspect'ns	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecut'd
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	43	51	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	2	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excl. outworkers)	4	12	—	—
Total...	49	65	2	—

**Table 16**                      **Cases in which defects were found**

Particulars	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. of Defects Referred to by		No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
			H.M.I	H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness Sec. 1 ..	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding Sec. 2 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. Sec. 3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation Sec. 4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffect. drain. of floors Sec 6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences } Sec. 7            }	insufficient	0	—	—	—
	defective	—	—	—	—
	not separate	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	7	7	—	—	—
(not including outworkers)					
Total...	11	10	—	—	—

**Table 17.**                      **Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).**

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers in August List as required	Section 110		Section 111		
		No. of cases of default in sending lists	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	Cases of work in Unwhole- some Premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
Wearing apparel	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

Table 27 shows the incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year according to age groups.

**Diphtheria and Immunisation**

Immunisation figures are shown in Tables 19–23. It is very satisfactory to note that there was no case of Diphtheria during the year. This shows the value of immunisation and it is of interest to remember that the Borough commenced an immunisation scheme in 1937—several years before the County Council inaugurated a County Scheme.

**Smallpox and Typhoid**

No contacts were notified during the year.



## Infantile Paralysis

The Borough suffered like the rest of the country from the worst epidemic since this disease was made notifiable in 1912. From 1912-46 there had been two notifications compared with three in 1947. Fortunately all three cases were mild and there were no deaths.

### Infectious Diseases in Elementary Schools

Table 18

School		Average No. on Register	Sc. F.	Wh. C.	Ch. Pox	Mumps.
Junior Council	...	128	—	—	1	4
Senior Council	...	156	—	—	2	4
Infants C. of E.	...	148	3	3	1	4
Mixed C. of E.	...	142	2	—	—	—

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Memorandum of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools because of Infectious Disease.

### Disinfection of Premises following Infectious Disease

In March, 1947, the Council authorised the free issue of soap to householders who have had a case of major infectious disease in their houses ; the necessary permits were issued by the food office.

Treatment with disinfectants had been the previous procedure, but in my opinion a thorough washing with hot water and soap of room, bedding, etc. is of more value although disinfection is still carried out for its psychological effect. Incidentally, the issue of soap off the ration has the effect of popularising the Public Health Department.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health (Circular 193/45 dated 14th November, 1945), record cards of all children in the District who have been immunised against diphtheria are held by this Authority. Statistics are submitted by this Department direct to the Ministry of Health with copies to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information of the County Public Health Committee.

The returns submitted to the Ministry are shown in Tables 19-22.

**Table 19 Child Population immunised during 1947**

No of children who completed full course immunisation, 1947	Age at the date of final injection		Total under 15
	0-5 years	5-14 years	
During $\frac{1}{2}$ yr. ending 30.6.47	8	—	8
„ „ 31.12.47	61	27	88
Total	69	27	96

**Table 20 Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1947** (i.e. a reinforcing dose a few years after the Primary immunisation).

During half-year ending 30.6.47 ...	—
During half-year ending 31.12.47	109
TOTAL for 1947 ... ..	109

**Table 21 Immunisation in relation to Child Population**

Children aged 0-14 years immunised up to 31st December, 1947

Age 31/12 47 i.e. born in the year	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-14	Total
	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1938-42	1933-37	un. 15
No. Immunised	2	42	18	33	45	349	252	741
Est. Mid-year pop. 47	420					640		1060
Percentage Im'nised	33.3%					93.9%		% 69.9

**Table 22 Diphtheria notifications and deaths in relation to Immunisation** (Children under 15 years only)

Notifications		Deaths	
Cases Notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not immunised
—	—	—	—

**Table 23. Relation of Immunisation to the severity of Diphtheria cases**

Civilian cases only (All ages)	No. of Cases	Severity of disease					
		V. mild	Mild	Mod.	Severe	V. Sev.	Died
(a) Immunised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not Immunised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table 24. Tuberculosis—New cases and deaths in 1947  
Borough of Tewkesbury**

Ages	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15+	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
20+	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
25+	2	1	...	..	...	...	..	...
35+	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
45+	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65+	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...
Age not known	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total	3	3	...	...	3	1	...	...

**Table 25. No. of cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last 3 years.**

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	per 1000 population
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1945	18	12	4	6	40	9.1
1946	15	12	2	7	36	7.9
1947	14	14	2	6	36	7.8



Table 26—New Cases and Deaths in the last 3 years.

Year	NEW CASES					Total	DEATHS				Total
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female		
1945	3	3	1	1	8	3	...	...	...	3	
1946	2	2	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	
1947	3	3	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	4	

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925  
Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

No action has been necessary under the above Regulations and Acts.

## Table 27

## Notifiable Infectious Diseases in 1947 by age groups

[illegible]

Table 28

Causes of Death  
Borough of Tewkesbury,

*(Classified according to the Registrar General's Short List of Causes)*

Causes of Death			Male	Female
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	—	—
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	—	1
5	Diphtheria	...	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system...	...	3	1
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	—	—
8	Syphilitic Diseases	...	—	—
9	Influenza	...	—	1
10	Measles	...	—	—
11	Ac: polio-myel: & polio-enceph.	...	—	—
12	Ac: inf. enceph:	...	—	—
13	Cancer of buc: cav: & oesoph: (M) uterus (F)	...	—	2
14	Cancer of stomach & Duodenum	...	1	—
15	Cancer of breast	...	—	2
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	1	3
17	Diabetes	...	—	1
18	Inter-cranial vascular lesions	...	1	3
19	Heart Disease	...	10	7
20	Other diseases of circ. system	...	—	1
21	Bronchitis	...	2	1
22	Pneumonia	...	1	2
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	—	—
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	1	—
25	Diarrhoea, under 2 years	...	—	—
26	Appendicitis	...	—	—
27	Other digestive disorders...	...	1	—
28	Nephritis	...	3	—
29	Puer: & post-abortion: sepsis.	...	—	—
30	Other maternal causes	...	—	—
31	Premature Birth	...	—	1
32	Con: mal: birth inj: infant: dis:	...	2	—
33	Suicide	...	1	1
34	Road traffic accident	...	—	—
35	Other violent causes	...	2	2
36	All other causes	...	3	4
Total Deaths			32	33





